INDUSTRIAL POLICY

AND

PLANNING



THE PUBLICATIONS DIVISION
Ministry of Information and Broadcasting
Government of India

CONTENTS



CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

FROM time immemorial India has been famous for her cotton and silk textiles paper metalware and glassware Until the end of the seventeenth century Indian handicrafts were popular in Greece Rome and Egypt as well as in China and many other countries In the wake of the Industrial Revolution in Europe however there followed a search for markets by the industrial nations of that continent For instance the British first came to India for trade rather than for conquest Later the country came under the subjection of Britain and British goods began to displace the products of Indian artisans Indian handicrafts were thus squeezed out and Indian artisans thrown out of employment

After a long period of industrial inactivity a few cotton and jute mills and some coal mines were started during 1850 55 These industries made considerable progress and by 1914 there were 264 cotton mills and 64 jute mills in this country Over 15 million tons of coal were also mined in 1914

The First World War gave a further impetus to industrial development It brought home to our foreign rulers the realization that a policy of keeping India permanently backward in industrial growth was not in the best interests of Britain herself

Meanwhile a strong sentiment for swadeshi had been created in the country and public opinion had also begun to demand a policy of rapid industrialization The Government therefore appointed the Indian Industrial Commission in 1916 to examine the whole question of industrial development The Commission recommended that active encouragement should be given to Indian industries by the State In 1917 the Indian Munitions Board was set up to control and develop Indian resources with special reference to the needs created by the wa

The change in the Government s outlook resulted in the establishment of several new industries The infant Indian industries were hit hard by the post war depression and were in need of protection against foreign competition The Indian Fiscal Commission which was appointed in 1922 recommended a policy of selective protection With the adoption of this policy India was able to develop her iron and steel sugar cotton cement and paper industries The beneficial effect of protection was however marred by some defects and serious inconsistencies in the formula evolved for granting protection Dumping and the policy of Imperial Preference added to the difficulties of Indian indu tries Notwithstanding these handicaps sizable cotton textile sugar paper and iron and steel industries had come into existence There was also a significant increase in the production of cement glass matches soap and vanaspati

The Second World War brought about a further development of India s industrie Europe the U S A and Japan being engaged in the war India became the main supplier of manufactured goods to the Middle and the Far East The pressure of war needs thus led to the establishment of several new industries For the first time in her industrial history India started producing locomotives ball and roller bearings bicycles ships sewing machines diesel engines textile machinery and rayon A machine tool industry was al o established The manufacture of motor

tyres was developed and the iron and steel industry was equipped for the production of special grades of steel The engineering and electrical industries as well as the textile industry also benefited considerably by the industrial expansion

By 1948 India had become one of the most important industrial nations of the world But although her total output was large the per capita output remained low in comparison with the other industrial countries Indeed the larger industrial units contributed only 6 6 per cent of the total national income thereby indicating that industrialization was still in its infancy in this country

Another fact to be remembered is that in India industrial development did not follow any rational plan and this produced an unbalanced economy Greater emphasis was laid on industries producing consumer goods while those engaged in the production of capital and producer goods lagged behind Most of the former such as the textile sugar match and salt industries were producing enough to meet the country s demand but none of the latter approached even adequacy Important industries such as iron and steel heavy chemicals and machinery could not meet even 50 per cent of the country s requirements In the field of drugs antibiotics and organic chemicals only a beginning had been made

Rationalization and planning thus became essential for the creation of a balanced industrial economy Little however could have been expected in this direction from the British Government in India Fortunately the termination of the war was shortly followed by India s independence The truly popular national government of free India brought to bear on the country s problems an entirely new view point namely one of national interest Having thoroughly studied these problems it came to the conclusion that greater production through industrialization alone could

delıver the people from poverty A well defined polıcy regardıng ındustrıal development thus came to be laıd ın the Industrıal Polıcy Resolutıon of 1948

CHAPTER II

INDUSTRIAL POLICY

THE Industrial Policy Resolution of 1948 lays down that the manufacture of arms and ammunition the management of the railways and the production and utilisation of atomic energy is to be the exclusive responsibility of the State It will also be responsible for the further development of certain other industries such as coal mining the production of iron and steel ship building the manufacture of aircraft the fabrication of telegraph and telephone equipment and mineral oil except in so far as the co operation of private enterprise is considered essential

The industrial field not covered by the above mentioned industries is left open to private enterprise but the State reserves the power to intervene whenever the progress of an industry under private control is slow or gives cause for dissatisfaction Control and regulation is envisaged for eighteen specified groups of industries of special importance

Any large scale nationalisation of the existing enterprises i e their acquisition by the Government is not intended as the overall interests of the nation are expected to be adequately protected by judicious regulation The Government recognise that private enterprise is capable of making an important contribution to the development of the national economy At the same time private enterprise must accept new obligations towards the worker and the consumer In the general interest the Government have

to make sure that private enterprise maintains a high standard of efficiency and integrity

MACHINERY FOR INDUSTRIAL PLANNING

For the fulfilment of the Government s industrial policy the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act of 1951 subsequently amended in 1953 provides the necessary machinery through which industries under private management can play their part in a national plan The Act applies to forty two industries classified as follows

(a) consumer goods industries like all types of textiles vanaspati and vegetable oils soap sugar salt pharmaceuticals drugs sewing machines knitting machines etc

(b) capital goods and producer goods industries such as iron and steel locomotives and rolling stock ferro-manganese non ferrous metals and alloys heavy machinery for industry including ball and roller bearings gear wheels and machine tools

(c) industries producing fuel such as coal power and industrial alcohol motor and aviation fuel and other oils

(d) industries producing machinery for the generation transmission and distribution of electrical energy

(e) heavy chemicals and fertilisers

(f) automobiles tractors aircraft ship building tele phone telegraph and wireless communication apparatu

(g) arms and ammunition agricultural implements mathematical and scientific instruments small and hand tools sewing and knitting machines bicycles hurricane lanterns glass and ceramics

The Act provides for the registration of all the existing undertakings in these industries A new industrial unit can be established only with the permission of the Central Government If an industry hows unjustifiable deterioration in the quality and the quantity of its output the Government have the power to institute an enquiry into its working and to issue directives for remedying its drawbacks Where such directives are not carried out the Government may take over the management of the industry

Provision has also been made for the setting up of a Central Advisory Council which will include representatives of owners employees consumers primary producers and others This Council will advise the Government regarding the development and regulation of industries

Under the Act Development Councils are to be set up for the various industries They will be composed of representatives of the major interests viz the employers the employees the consumers and experts The main functions of the Councils are the co ordination of production improvement in quality and efficiency and the maximum utilisation of the installed capacity They are also to be responsible for the promotion of scientific and industrial research the collection of statistic and the training of administrative and technical staff

PRIORITIES

An order of priorities has been laid down by the Planning Commission for industrial development This need arose inasmuch as our financial resources are limited and there is scarcity of material and skilled personnel The unbalanced industrial structure makes it even more necessary We already have many consumer goods industries and some producer goods industries all of which are highly developed It is only proper that such industries *should be encouraged to work to their full capacity This*

to make sure that private enterprise maintains a high standard of efficiency and integrity

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(g) arms and ammunition agricultural implements mathematical and scientific instruments small and hand tools sewing and knitting machines bicycles hurricane lanterns glass and ceramics

and development of small scale industries while the Khadi and Village Industries Board is to be set up for the promotion of cottage industries The reservation of spheres of production is also envisaged wherever necessary In fact the planned development of small and cottage industries has a prominent place in the overall plan for the country's economic development

INVESTMENT AND FINANCE

The estimated total expenditure both in the public and private sectors of industry is of the order of Rs 477 crore Out of this sum Rs 94 crore would be spent in the public and the rest in the private sector The programme of expansion in the private sector is expected to absorb Rs 233 crore out of the estimated Rs 383 crore The balance of Rs 150 crore is expected to be utilised for the replacement and modernization of plant and machinery

Of the total estimated expenditure of Rs 94 crore in the public sector the Central Government will provide Rs 83 crore The participation of private capital domestic and foreign is envisaged in some of the projects The contribution of such capital is estimated at Rs 20 crore

Financial assistance is to be made available to the private sector for the expansion of the existing units of the iron and steel industry and provision has been made for this in the Plan The Plan also envisages financial assistance from the World Bank in the form of a loan for certain specific projects particularly the iron and steel industry A considerable portion of the finance required for the aluminium and petroleum refining industries is also expected to be available from foreign sources In addition to this the Industrial Finance Corporation will supplement the resources of the private sector

It is obvious that in a mixed economy of the type

is envisaged by the Plan the Government can at most only influence and cannot absolutely determine the course and pattern of investment in the private sector While some degree of guidance and control is envisaged the private sector will be left to its own initiative to a considerable extent

CHAPTEP III

DFVELOPMFNT PPOGRAMMES FOR INDUSTRY

THE industrial development programmes in the Plan are ba ed on the principles outlined earlier The programme in the public sector includes the development schemes of the Central and State Governments while the programme in the private sector embraces all projects for industrial expansion through private enterprise

PUBLIC SECTOR

The first place among the major industrial projects in the public sector must be given to the new iron and steel plant to be set up with a production capacity of nearly 800 000 tons of pig iron and at least 350 000 tons of steel The plant is estimated to cost Rs 80 crore but only Rs 30 crore will be spent during the period of the Plan An agreement was recently signed by the Government of India with the *famous German combine of Krupps Demag for this purpose* Under the agreement Krupps-Demag will provide technical assistance and train Indian technicians

The Government Fertiliser Factory at Sindri whose completion is provided for in the Plan has already started production Its total annual capacity of production is 350 000 tons of ammonium sulphate which is helping to rejuvenate our impoverished land

Another major project in the public

Chittaranjan Locomotive Works This factory has been completed and production has already started By 1957 it should be capable of producing 120 complete locomotives annually

An increase in the output of the Railway Coach Factory at Perambur has also been planned By 1955 56 its output would increase by 50 units

The Plan further provides for the completion of the Machine Tools Factory at Jalahalli By 1955 56 its capacity would increase by 1 600 additional units The National Instruments Factory will also be expanded By the time the Plan is completed it will be producing additional instruments worth Rs 65 lakh a year

The acquisition and development of the Scindia Ship building Yard at Visakhapatnam is also included in the Plan The Yard has been taken over and is being developed by the Hindustan Shipyards Ltd During the period of the Plan 18 to 20 ships of 50 000 D W T are expected to be built at the yard

The setting up of a Penicillin and a D D T factory is contemplated By 1955 56 they are expected to produce 4 8 million mega units and 700 tons respectively

Other projects in the public sector included in the Plan are (1) the Indian Telephone Industries at Bangalore (2) the Rare Earth Factory at Alwaye (3) the Hindustan Cables Ltd at Rupnarainpur in West Bengal and (4) the Mandi Salt Works The manufacture of telephones at the factory has started the present production capacity being 25 000 telephones a year Production will eventually increase to 50 000 telephone instruments and 30 000 exchange lines a year The Rare Earth Factory is engaged in the processing of monazite ore for the extraction of radio

active minerals like thorium and uranium The present production is only for medicinal and research purposes

Among the projects of the State Governments the most important is the expansion of the Mysore Iron and Steel Works with a view to producing 60 000 additional tons of finished steel The technique of electric smelting of iron ore will be used for the first time in this factory

Mention may also be made of the Madhya Pradesh Newsprint Project the U P Government Precision Instruments Factory and the U P Government Cement Factory

PRIVATE SECTOR

In consultation with the representatives of the industries concerned the Planning Commission have drawn up detailed programme of expansion for forty two industries such as the metallurgical mechanical engineering electrical engineering chemical liquid fuel textile timber and food industries

Programmes for some of the more important industries are as follows

Iron and Steel—The Tata Iron and Steel Works have a plan for the modernisation of their works whereby their capacity for finished steel will increase from 750 000 tons in 1951 to 931 000 tons by 1957 The SCOB IISCO too have a programme for expansion which will yield an additional 350 000 tons of finished steel and 400 000 tons of foundry iron or alternatively an additional 270 000 tons of finished steel and 500 000 tons of foundry iron by 1957 When the expansion schemes are complete the capacity of the main producers for finished steel will increase from 975 000 in 1951 to 1 650 000 tons and the total capacity for pig from 1 850 000 tons in 1951 to 2 700 000 tons

Automobiles—At present the automobile industry of India consists of twelve firms with an assembling capacity for 34 000 units Only five of these firms have manufacturing programmes The two principal automobile manufacturers—the Hindustan Motors and the Premier Automobiles—have also plans for the production of automobile components Accordingly the Hindustan Motors are erecting a foundry and a forging plant The components produced by them would reduce the price of their motor cars by Rs 700 to Rs 800

In order to avoid wasteful competition the Tariff Commission have recently recommended the rationalisation of this industry They have suggested a programme under which light cars will be manufactured by two factories medium cars by one and big cars by two Three firms will produce light and medium commercial vehicles while one will make heavy duty trucks The manufacture of baby cars has also been recommended

Railway Rolling Stock—The Tata Locomotive Works has a manufacturing programme of 50 locomotives and 50 boilers per annum to be achieved within the Plan period At present four private firms are producing goods wagons and one firm is fabricating passenger coaches of all steel integral construction

Textile Machinery—For the maximum utilisation of the existing foundry and machining capacity private manufacturers have taken up the production of spinning and weaving machinery

Petrol Refineries—Two petroleum refineries are planned to be erected by the Standard Vacuum Oil Co of New York and the Burmah Shell group of London They will have a total refining capacity of 3 2 million tons of crude oil These two refineries will be located at Trombay Island in Bombay The Caltex Oil Co have another scheme

for a third refinery which is to be set up at Visakhapatnam on the East Coast This plant will have an annual refining capacity of one million tons of crude oil Its capacity as recently licensed is for refining 0 5 million tons of crude oil

The Standard Vacuum Refinery is expected to start production in July 1954 and the Burmah Shell Refinery in early 1956 The total production of petroleum and petroleum products in 1955 56 is estimated to be about 4 3 million gallons The total output of the two refineries when they go into full production in 1956 57 will be about 773 million gallons

Cement—The revised expansion programme of the cement industry will increase the rated capacity from 3 28 million tons in 1950 51 to 4 22 million tons by 1952 53 and to 5 3 million tons by 1955 56 The projects under this plan include the erection of six new factories and the expansion of eleven existing units

There are also plans for the development of the electrical engineering chemical liquid fuel textile timber and food industries (See statement in appendix)

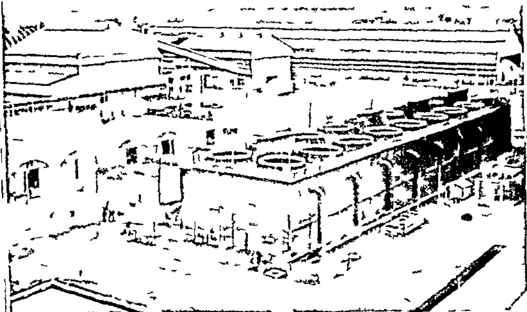
CHAPTER IV

COTTAGE INDUSTRIES AND HANDICRAFTS

As stated earlier until the beginning of the nineteenth century village industries formed an integral part of India s economy The coming of the Industrial Revolution and the consequent progress of large scale industry in India and *abroad led to the decline of these industries* In the face of unequal competition from the products of large scale industry it became increasingly difficult for the village industries to maintain themselves in the market and many of them were ultimately squeezed out altogether The craft men who were thus displaced had therefore to join the ranks of agricultural workers This led to a heavy pressure of population on the land Agriculture too could not absorb all the people who had been thrown out of employment

The gravity of unemployment in rural areas is best brought out by the fact that 18 per cent of the rural population are labourers who have no land of their own Even among those who have land to till there is chronic under employment inasmuch as they have to remain idle for a part of the year when there is no work to be done on their farms

Village industries have immense possibilities as a source of employment to unemployed villagers The development of village industries must therefore have an important place in the programme of rural uplift With increased



Sindri Fertiliser Factory Bihar

Tig r Moth being assembled at the Hi dustan Aircraft Factory Bangalore

Hindustan 14 on the assembly line at the Hindustan Motors Factory Calcutta

8 000 ton ship is launched at the Hindustan Shipyard Visakhapatnam



Processing plant at the Rare Earth Factory Alwaye

Bengal handloom sarees

agricultural production as envisaged in the Plan these industries will provide an extensive field of activity For instance the demand for tools and implements and other articles of use in farming can in the future be met by the cottage industries The provision of amenities in the rural areas and the utilisation of the waste products of agriculture also offer scope for village industries Rural arts and crafts like embroidery and pottery must also receive adequate attention in any programme for the revival of village industries

The main handicaps of village industries relate to organization finance technical kill equipment and marketing The Planning Commission have suggested measures for their removal Since craftsmen cannot work on their own the Commis ion have suggested that village industries should be the concern primarily of the village community functioning as an organized group The Govern ment will of course help them to function as community institutions which will provide the landless workers and artisans with employment

A Khadi and Village Industries Board as proposed under the Plan has been set up by the Central Government It is composed of well known constructive workers with experience of khadi and village industries This Board will formulate plans of development and will arrange for the training of personnel the supply of equipment and raw materials and for marketing and re earch Similar organi zations are being set up in the States also In Bombay for in tance there i a Village Industries Committee and Uttar Prade h has a Directorate of Cottage Industries

The Government will assi t cottage industries by direct measures as well as through a uitable State policy In cases where a cottage industry comes into direct competi tion with a large cale industry the Government may reserve a certain sphere of production for the cottage

industry To take the example of the oil industry the production of edible oils may be reserved for cottage industry and that of non edible oils for oil mills In order to benefit a cottage industry a cess may also be levied on the corresponding large scale industry

The Planning Commission have drawn up 4 year pro grammes for twelve village industries which will be imple mented by the Khadi and Village Industries Board in consultation with the State Governments These relate to (1) oil pressing (2) soap making with neem oil (3) paddy husking (4) palm gur (5) gur and khandsari (6) leather (7) woollen blankets (8) hand made paper (9) bee keeping (10) the match industry (11) khadi and (12) the coir industry An allotment of Rs 15 crore has been made in the Five Year Plan for the development of cottage and small scale industries This figure is however likely to be revised shortly and a substantially larger sum made avail able It is hoped that the programme that has been initiated for the cottage industries will provide employment to 20 lakh landless labourers and fuller employment to 36 lakh farmers who are at present under employed

SMALL INDUSTRIES

Small scale industries promise great scope for the employment of educated and trained people who are unemployed and have no capital resources of their own The Planning Commission have therefore recommended the development of small scale industries as a means of absorb ing such people whose number is very large in India The value of small scale industries has been proved by the success of the Japanese industrial system which is largely based on small industrial units

Small industries may be divided into three categories (1) those in which small scale production is advantageous and is not much affected by large scale production (2)

which supply the needs of a large scale industry such the manufacture of components for the bicycle industry (3) those which compete with a large scale industry

The first category includes the manufacture of locks padlocks wax candles buttons and foot wear The nning Commission have recommended that the organi a ion of sale marketing and financing in such industries hould be undertaken on a co operative basis

The manufacture of bicycle parts electrical good cutlery pottery and agricultural implements belong to the second category Small industrial units for the manufac ure of these commoditie set up during the war made progress initially but were later hit hard by the shortage of iron and steel The increased upply of power and iron and steel under the Plan will help them sub tantially The Plan also provides for the re ervation of spheres of produc tion for mall industries

The best example of the third category is provided by the handloom industry which competes with the large scale textile industry The question of protection for this industry is being reviewed by a committee appointed by the Central Government As a measure of interim relief certain lines of production have been reserved for handloom weavers A cess ha recently been levied on surplus mill made dhoties produced above a certain quota

Programmes have been drawn up for a few selected indu tries such as the manufacture of woollen goods sports goods agricultural implements brassware bell metal and bicycle part In order to encourage the development of these industries the Planning Commission have recom mended Government patronage For instance the Govern ment will purchase stores from small indu trial units in preference to other sources of supply At the same time the replacement of imports by indigenous products has been recommended Meanwhile centres are being organized for

to go into production The installation of plant and machinery in the other industries too is nearing completion

Of the industrial undertakings set up by the Central Government 6 commenced production during 1951 53 They are (1) the Chittaranjan Locomotive Works (2) Indian Telephone Industries (3) the Machine Tool Prototype Factory at Ambernath (4) the Sindri Fertiliser Factory (5) the Rare Earth Factory and (6) the New Mint at Alipur Calcutta

The industrial undertakings of the State Governments have also begun production and have recorded considerable progress The U P Government s Precision Instruments Factory for instance has started the manufacture of microscopes and water meters A part of the expansion scheme of the Mysore Iron and Steel Works which was under way at the commencement of the Plan has been completed One electric pig iron furnace has already been working since 1952 and another has been installed The newsprint factory of the Madhya Pradesh Government is soon expected to begin production while the Dry Core Cable Factory will be completed in 1953 54

The Hindustan Shipyards Ltd built three ships during 1952 and two more vessels are under construction The total number of ships so far built by them is ten The capacity of the yard is being expanded

The Government have entered into a partnership with Messrs Basakha Singh Wallenborg Ltd in order to utilise the existing Housing Factory for the production of foam concrete roofing panels and prestressed concrete components etc

With a view to meeting the country s requirements for defence the Government have decided to establish a radar

ˡ wireless equipment factory at a cost of Rs 7 0 crore ollaboration with a French firm

COTTAGE INDUSTRIES

For the development and encouragement of cottage and ˡ ale industries the necessary administrative arrange nts have been completed An All India Khadi and Industries Board and an All India Handicrafts have been set up while the village industries are being rganised in order to improve the quality of their products to provide better marketing facilities Meanwhile l assistance has been ensured by imposing a cess of nes per yard on all mill made cloth

The Central Cottage Indu tries Emporium has been nsferred to the Indian Co operative Union which spe s in the export of Indian handicraft to the United ates of America and Canada This mea ure is expected promote the expansion of cottage industries A loan of 196 000 was advanced to the Union in 1952 53 while a m of Rs 1 0 crore has been earmarked for handicrafts llage and small scale indu tr es during 1953 54

The State Governments have also been exploring the ssibilities of developing cottage industries For instance U P Government have established co operative fruit rvation factories at Lucknow and at Ramgarh in order utilise the large quantities of urplus fruit available at ese places A scheme for the manufacture of drugs from edicinal herbs found in the Himalayan districts has been nalised The Governments of Bombay and Saurashtra ve also introduced small scale spinning units in the cotton rowing areas

The Government of U P and some other State Govern ients have formulated plans for the rehabilitation of the andloom industry by organising it on a co operative basis

Accordingly a long term plan has been evolved for the *development of co operatives*

The Central Ministry of Commerce and Industry has given financial assistance to the State Governments for their schemes for cottage industries These include the establishment of centres for the manufacture of bicycle parts and for wool carding and finishing Financial assist ance has been given to non-official organisations also

APPENDIX I

Progress in the Implementation of Industrial Development Programmes

Sl No	Industries	Unit	1951 56		Progres dur ng 1951 5		Actual pr duction during April to D ember		Total capacity in 1952	Additional capacity required to achieve the target
			Additional capacity	Addit onal pro-duction	Additional capacity	Additional pro-duct on	1951	1952		
1		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	A. METALLURGICAL									
1	Iron and St el— (i) P g Iron	Tons 000	1 757	1 61		166	1 350	1 377	1 950	1 685 (by 1957 58)
	( ) F n shed Steel (main producers only)	Tons 000	635	394		55	807	835	1 050	500 (by 1957 58)
	Aluminium	Tons	16 000	8 3 3		2 8	2 556	523	4 000	16 000
	B MECHANICAL ENGINEERING									
	Agricultural Machinery— ( ) Pumps (P ver-driven centrifugal)	Nos, 000	36	46 to 51	9	14	9	18	43	7
	(ii) D e l engines	Nos, 000	33	44	4	2	5	2	10	9

1	–	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
4	Automobiles (manufac turing only)	Nos		25 923		2 561		1 396	3 000	
5	Ra l ay Rolling Stock—									
	(i) Locomotives	Nos	150	438(I)		14	N A	4	150	
	(ii) Coaches	Nos	430	4 380(1)		194	N A	550	850	430
	(iii) Wago s	Nos		30 000(1)		1 001	N A	4 1 0	6 000	
6	Machine Tools (graded)	Nos	1 600	3 499		2 164	3 600	3 447	3 000	1 600
7	Textile Ma h nery—									
	(i) Carding engines	Nos		600		158	N A	57	600	
	( ) Spinning ring f ames	Nos	404	440		31	207	205	395	404
	(ii) Looms plain semi and automatic	Nos	4 400	4 106	3 000	683	1 710	1 2 0	6 600	1 400
8	Ball and Roller Bearings	Nos 000	600	1 113		163	176	356	600	600
9	Bicycles	Nos 000	410	4 9	50	19	86	167	417	113
10	Se ving Mach n s	Nos 000	54	59		15	33	37	41	50
11	Hurricane Lanterns	No 000	250	2 800		768	2 98	2 595	4 410	90
1	Grinding Wheels	T s	480	519 to 569	40	1 1	36	86	500	340

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
C	ELECTRICAL LN GINELRING									
13	Dry Batteri s	N s Mill on	5	183		9	108	93	97	13
14	Storag Batt r e	N s 000	93	200	93	13	157	105	538	
15	I lectric Cabl s and Wires—ACSR Cables	Tons	2 500	3 3 6		40	1 290	009	2 500	2 500
16	Electric Fans	Nos 000	72	126 to 156		20	160	145	94	66
17	Llect ic Lamps—G S L lamps	Nos M llion	9	15		1	1	16	26	6
18	Electric Motors	H P 000	150	2 1	3	54	107	1 0	.00	100
19	Electric Transf rmer	KVA 000	115	271	15	6	146	165	304	181
o	Radio Rece vers	Nos 000	303	301	10	44	51	58	153	227
D	CHEMICAL AND ALLIED									
21	Fert l sers— ( ) Amm um 1 ph	T 000	403	404	350	S	40	185	432	49
	( ) S perph ph	To 000	86	125	50	4	46	31	198	11

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
2	Heavy Chemicals—									
	( ) Sulphuric acid	Tons 000	70	101	39	3	80	74	192	9
	(i) Soda ash	Tons 000	32	33		2	36	33	54	32
	(i i) Caustic soda	Tons 000	18	2	4	4	11	13	35	2
23	Drugs and Pharmaceu ticals—									
	(i) Benzene hexachlo- ride	Tons 000	500	500	500	70		70	500	
	(i) Sulpha drugs	Lbs 000	400	400				80	350	50
	(i) Para amino salicy lic acid	Tons	48	48	N A	7	7	N A	N \	N A
24	Pa nts and Varn shes—									
	(i) Ready m xed paints varn shes tc	Tons 000	5	31		4	25	24	65	5
	(ii) P gments (titanium d ox de)	Tons	1 800	1 800	1 800	98	153	178	1 800	
	( ) N tro-cellulose lacquers	Gals 000	00( )	450 ( )	194	N A	69	82	403( )	
	(iv) Alum n um paste and powder	Tons	50	750	500	87	13	228	500	250
25	Soap	Tons 000	15	94	7	11	63	63	72	8
26	Tann ng and Foot wear (footwear only)	Pairs M ll ons	N A	6 0	N A	0 56	4 3	3 7	N A	N A

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
-7	Paper and paper board—									
	(i) Pape and paper board	Tons 000	74	86	6	21	101	104	148	63
	( ) St aw board and other boards	Tons 000	10	31	N A	3	N A	N A	N A	N A
8	Cement	Tons 000	0 6	2 108	442	596	386	2 714	3 845	1 461
9	Glass and Glasswa e—									
	( ) Sh et glass	Tons	40 500	0 150	(—)1 500	380	4 158	450	10 00	15 800
	(ii) Blownw re and pressed a e	Tons	36 50	51 400 to 56 400	6 500	3 600	N A	N A	N A	N A
	E LIQUID FUELS									
30	Power Alcohol	Gals M ll on	8	13		2	4	5	13	8
	F TEXTILES									
31	Cotton—									
	(i) Yarn	Lbs M ll on	53	461	17	154	978	1 111	1 697	25
	(ii) Cloth (m ll made)	Yds M ll on	35	982	19	416	3 057	3 576	4 7 8	1
	( ) Cloth (hand loom)	Yds M ll on	N A	890		32	600	750	N A	N A
32	Jute Ma ufactures	Tons 000		308		88	681	733	1 200	
33	Rayon filame t	Lbs M ll on	14	17	6	4	4	6	10	8
34	Woollen Manufactures	Lbs 000		7 000		(—)1 138	13 275	12 616	20	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	G TIMBER									
35	Match	Gross Boxes 000	3 000	6 200	N A	N A	N A	N A	N A	N A
36	Plywood tea chest	Sq ft M ll on	41 to 51	55	21	23	45	56	171	9 to 19
	H FOOD									
37	Salt	Tons 000	N A	4 6	N A	150	2 066	2 3 7	N A	N A
38	Sugar	Tons 000	10	384		602	836	531	1 540	10
39	Vegetable O ls	Tons 000	N A	181	N A	N A	N A	N A	N A	N A
40	Vanaspati	Tons 000	56	147	6	23	129	14 *	339	50

*Est mated

(1) These figures nd cate the total est mated product on dur ng the five year period 1951 56

(2) Targets have been prov s onally rev sed n the l ght of recent development

(3) The capac ty of two ne v units s capable of b ng worked for an add t onal capacity of about 97 000 gallons per annum

N A—Not ava lable

1

APPENDIX II

Pro ress of Inve tment on Industrial Projects in the Publc Sector

(Lakhs of Rupees)

Projects 1	1951 52 Actual 2	195 53 Rev sed 3	1953 54 Budget 4	1951 56 Total 5
I Centr l Government—				
1 P g Iron P oject		10 00	10 00	30 00 0
2 H dustan Sh pyard Ltd ( )	2 32 05	3 8 56( )	2 32 00 ( )	14 08 0
3 Mach ne Tool Factory Jalahall	2 28	1 19 00	1 43 50	9 63 0
4 S ndr Fert l ser Facto y	2 74 62			9 03 0
5 Ch ttaranj n Locomot ve Factory	2 36 00	1 10 00	9 00	3 55 0( )
6 Ra l ay Co ch Facto y	4 00	74 00	[1 30 00	4 68 0
7 Pen c ll n F ctory P mp	2 08	22 50	64 00	2 07 0( )
8 Nat onal Inst uments F ctory Calcutta	6 66	10 00	39 00	1 82 0
9 Ind n Tel phone Ind st es	65 00	33 00	82 00	1 30 0
10 H ndustan Cabl s Ltd Rupnara npur	1 30	33 00	70 00	1 29 7
11 Develop nt of Mand M nes		2 25	1 00	1 00 0
12 Development of Ex st ng Salt Wo ks	4 42	5 00	8 00	50 0
13 R re Earth Factory	30 00	10 00		40 0( )
14 D D T Factory Delh	12 91	10 00	7 45	39 1( )
15 Hous ng Factory Delh		4 55	2 00	9 5
16 Heavy Electr c l Pow r Plant			10 00	7 00 0
17 New M nt Al pore ( )	18 11	13	2	43 2
18 S lv r Refinery Al pore ( )	0 26	8 30	7 94	46 8
19 Nas k Pr nt g Pre s	6 8	8 20	7 5	1 02
20 Manufacture of Stamp Cancell ng nd P nt ng Ink	2 00			5
21 Phot gravure P ject	0 50		69	4 0
T l	8 99 0	8 0 7	8 6	8 0

1	2	3	4	5
II *State Government—*				
1 Mysore Iron & Steel Works	40 08	80 00( )	1 00 00	2 83 0
2 U P Government Cement Factory	43 14	73 68	1 25 00	-30 5
3 U P Precision Instruments Factory	10 13	6 29	7 49	50 2
4 NEPA Mills	50 33	47 00	1 30 00	00 0
5 Sirsilk Ltd ([1])	65 57	51 43		00 0
6 Sirpur Paper Mills ( )	N A	N A	N.A	60 0
7 Bihar Govt Superphosphate Factory	40 00	3 09	6 15	41 1
8 Other projects ([1])	1 38 4	25 00	32 00	30 0
Total	63 09	3 06 49	4 20 64	10 94 8
GRAND TOTAL	11 62 10	11 07 86	1 59 29	99 84 3

NOTES—( ) Industrial schemes and projects under the Defence Ministry including the Hindustan Aircraft Ltd Machine Tool Prototype Factory and Radar and Wireless Equipment Project are not considered here (b) Projects Nos 4 5 9 13 17 19 and 21 went into production during 1951 52

([1]) Recoveries by sale of ships built at Vizag were of the order of Rs 88 00 lakhs in 1951 5 Rs 2 96 56 lakhs in 1952 53 they are not deducted from the total investments

( ) This includes a laon of Rs 28 0 lakhs for the purchase of Vizag built ships and a subsidy of Rs 1 10 06 lakhs

( ) This includes a laon of Rs 52 0 lakhs for the purchase of Vizag built ships and a subsidy of Rs 80 0 lakhs

( ) Investment upto 1950-51 was of the order of Rs 11 18 0 lakhs and not Rs 10 12 0 as indicated in the Report

( ) Including Rs 57 0 lakhs from WHO and UNICEF

( ) Excluding an investment of Rs 50 0 lakhs in 1950-51

( ) Including 350 000 dollars from WHO and UNICEF

([8]) Excluding the Charges in England (Stores) amounting to Rs 11 33 lakhs in 195 53 Rs 30 21 lakhs in 1953 54

( ) Of which investment of Rs 40 0 lakhs has not been finally decided upon

([1]) The projects are to be associated with the private enterprise (Birla Brothers) shortly

( ) Including the Travancore Cochin's Ceramic and Porcelain Factory and the Mysore State's projects including Porcelain Factory Soap Factory Silk Weaving Factory Implements Factory Electric Factory Electric Meters Projects Fruit Canning and Kankanhall Silk Filature Project

N.A —Not available

APPENDIX III

Major Industrial Projects in the Private Sector expected to be completed in 1953 54

I New P j t	A l Cap city
1 Ball rpur Paper and Str w bo d M ll Ltd	8 000 t
2 Cem nt Facto y t Sawa Madhopu J pur	165 000 t n
3 H ndustan P lk ngton Glass Works Asans l B rg l (sheet gl ss manu facture)	10 500 t n
4 Gwal o R yon S lk Manuf ctur ng (W av ng) Co Ltd Nagda	28 000 bales of staple fib e
II *Expansio Schem*	
5 F rst stag exp n on of SCOB IISCO	Addit onal 120 000 to s f finish d teel
6 Expans on of Alum n um Corp rat on f India	Addit onal 500 tons f alu m n um ng t
7 E pans on f Ind an Alum n um Co s smelte at Alw y and Roll ng M lls t Belu	A ld t o l 2 500 t s of al m n um ng ts t Alway
8 Expans n of Cement Fact r es at Shah b d a d Bhupend	Add t onal 300 000 tons
9 Expans on of Shree D gv jay Cem nt C S u a ht a	A ld t r l 100 000 to
10 N t onal C rbon C of Ind (exp s on of the r factory t Calcutta nd a new un t at Madras)	25 m ll o d y c ll
11 Exp n of Sh e G pal Paper M ll	Add t n l 9 500 tons f pape
1 Expans on f Alkal and Chem cal Co po at on f I d	Add t nal 2 500 to of caust c oda

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